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In this second part the author has conscientiously given the arguments for as well as against all the conclusions adopted by him in his "narrative." He does this for his own satisfaction, for that of scholars, and of the "few general readers who are not contented with mere results, but want to know the evidence on which they are based." He has here attempted "to collect, co-ordinate, and estimate the results of the innumerable researches which have aimed at throwing light upon the problems of Gallic History." He is not a mere chronicler of opposing views and theories. He pronounces judgment, and with the air of authority which his long and thorough researches give him the right to assume. "Von Kampen is quite right, and the author of the article has thought himself into a muddle" (p. 784), is only one of many clear and positive decisions which greet the often muddled reader of controversial views. Possibly too many and too inferior views are given the dignity of a discussion. One could wish that Mr. Holmes had here applied the scorn which he so well expresses towards limitless conjectural emendations of Caesar's text (p. xviii.). But this failing shall not detract from the gratitude due for a helpful thesaurus of discussion on Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum*.

Twenty Famous Naval Battles. Salamis to Santiago. By EDWARD KIRK RAWSON, Professor United States Navy, Superintendent Naval War Records. (New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell and Co. [1900]. Two vols., pp. xxx, 344, 730.)

ONE would expect to find a great sameness in twenty naval battles, but the reader of these volumes goes on from chapter to chapter with eager and increasing interest. This is partly due to the fact that, in spite of certain eccentricities of style, the author has the power of dramatic narrative, and partly to the fact that the book improves both in matter and manner as it approaches the more modern periods. But even after the higher level of excellence is reached the interest does not flag and there is no feeling that one sea-fight is after all but a repetition of another. A further reason for the sustained interest lies in the constantly changing conditions of naval warfare. The book takes us through all stages of its evolution. Salamis, Actium and Lepanto illustrate the first era, that of oars. The Armada marks the transition to the second era, the era of warfare under sail. We see the Spaniards with characteristic indecision compromising between the old and the new and perhaps, too, hampered by their traditions as a power partly Mediterranean, partly oceanic, hesitating in this as in all things to leave the Middle Ages behind them. While they put galleys and the famous Neapolitan galleasses amongst the more modern galleons, the English, having thoroughly broken with the past, sent out a homogeneous sailing fleet, relegating their only galleys to humiliating river service.

After the signal and fateful victory of the northern and Teutonic navy over the school of Spain comes the fierce struggle between two Teu-

tonic peoples with navies of the same type. England after varying fortunes emerges victorious from this ordeal only to find herself once again pitted against a Latin and Romanist navy. Trafalgar is of course the culmination of this period, the first victory of England over the combined fleets of the two Latin empires which had disputed with her one after the other the supremacy of the sea and whose navies were now, strangely enough, united in the supreme effort against her. Trafalgar was furthermore the culmination of the second era of the naval art, the culmination though not the end. As after the Spaniards the Dutch, so, in a smaller way, after the French, a Teutonic race still more closely related to the British than the Hollanders sent out their ships under a flag that John Paul Jones had already made famous on the sea, to seek and fight the ships of England. Not that we should forget, and Professor Rawson neither forgets nor permits his readers to forget, the historical perspective. Our battles of 1812 are placed among the twenty with Lepanto and Trafalgar, but there is no attempt to exaggerate their intrinsic importance. It is not only in the case of America that the author includes fights that are not fleet actions. Indeed it is an avowed object of his to relate doughty deeds upon the sea, whether done by Greek or Roman, by English or Spaniard, by Dutch, Frenchman or his own Americans. One of the great lessons of the book is the comparative uselessness of fine ships and splendid abilities without conspicuous physical and intellectual pluck.

After describing Perry's achievement on Lake Erie, the author ushers in the third and last era of naval warfare, that of steam. He describes the memorable fight between *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, where, as he suggests, two types of ironclads prophesied to the world what the ingenious foes might accomplish when reunited under the olden flag. The duel between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* and Farragut's brilliant achievement in Mobile Bay complete the actions chosen from our Civil War. The scene now shifts to the Adriatic and we see the Italians in their fine fleet succumbing to the Austrians, another victory, it is perhaps fair to say, of Teuton over Latin. In Tegetthoff the author is as ready to see great qualities as in Perry or Farragut, and with similar impartiality his next chapter celebrates the valor of Chilians and Peruvians. The last two chapters contain vivid accounts of Manila Bay and Santiago.

The *Twenty Famous Battles* thus ranges over a period of twenty-four centuries. Professor Rawson does not claim to offer considerable additions to the historian's knowledge. He has written a most interesting book, but a book that is intended for a wide class of readers and not, except possibly in the American chapters, for the special student of any period of naval history. He aims simply to tell the story of these sea-fights accurately and vividly, but chiefly from sources generally known, and to impress upon the reader certain fundamental and eternal laws of strategy and tactics, holding up constantly before him the qualities without which no sailor can deserve to win his battles. The author has the facilities of his position for examining governmental naval records, so

that his chapters relating to American history doubtless contain valuable hints for the special investigator. It is perhaps pardonable to express here the hope that the American sailor may never fail to illustrate the high ideals which speak in Professor Rawson's pages.

W. F. TILTON.

A Manual of Church History. By ALBERT HENRY NEWMAN, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Church History in McMaster University. Vol. I. Ancient and Mediaeval Church History, to A.D. 1517. (Philadelphia : The American Baptist Publication Society. 1900. Pp. xiii, 639.)

THE author here presents in text-book form the results of his twenty years' experience as a student and teacher of ecclesiastical history. His work is thus arranged : an Introduction discusses the nature, method, and divisions of church history, with a history of the discipline. The Graeco-Roman civilization and Judaism are treated as preparatory to Christianity. Period I. (to about 100 A.D.) covers the life of Jesus, the work of the apostles, and the constitution of the apostolic churches ; Period II. (to 312 A.D.), the relation of Christianity to the Roman government, the doctrinal development, and the early Christian literature ; Period III. (to about 800 A.D.), church and state, theological controversies in the age of the great councils, the growth of the papacy, and various aspects of the Christian world and the Church in the eighth century ; Period IV. (to 1517 A.D.) includes a miscellaneous chapter, entitled "Some Aspects of Mediaeval Civilization" (*e. g.*, the Holy Roman Empire, canon law, monasticism, the crusades, the inquisition, universities, scholasticism, and the Renaissance), and chapters on the papacy and various reformatory movements. This, it will be observed, is the familiar, conventional division of the field of church history, which it is so hard for us to get away from. We go on giving to civil rulers, especially to Constantine and Charlemagne, an ecclesiastical significance which they do not deserve, and we fail to understand that the only proper division of the history is into primitive, Catholic and Protestant Christianity.

The merits of Professor Newman's book are that it is clearly written, compact, comprehensive, and well adapted for use in the class-room. It contains extensive bibliographies, from which however one misses here and there an important title, and it is well indexed. The sections which treat of medieval theology, sects and parties, are among the best in the book, yet their arrangement is sometimes poor and the treatment fragmentary. Why are the Taborites (p. 581), the Bohemian Brethren (p. 593), the Hussite movement (p. 607), and the Brethren of the Common Life (p. 617) put in that order, and with other sections sprinkled in between them? And why must we read about the Lollards (p. 589) before we have made the acquaintance of Wyclif (p. 600)? More than once our author lays himself open to the criticism recently passed upon many writers of general history, viz. that they give prominence to the ex-